

Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 17.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 21, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 537

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO ANY POINT (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY) REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75

If not paid in advance, 2.00

At the end of the year, 2.50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all

re-args are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week,	\$1.00
Two weeks,	1.50
Three weeks,	1.75
One month,	2.00
Two months,	3.00
Three months,	4.50
Six months,	7.00
Twelve months,	14.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month,	\$2.00
Three months,	5.00
Six months,	9.00
Twelve months,	25.00

For Whole Column.

One month,	\$12.00
Three months,	15.00
Six months,	25.00
Twelve months,	40.00

The above rates are for ADVERTISING, (without change.) For advertisements by the year, with the privileges of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, chargeable at pleasure, for \$15 to two squares, for \$25 three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No ad. will be taken on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertisers with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regularly business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates to be paid in advance.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and professional appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specified in contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All headed and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking fairs, fraternities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printers will pay half the advertising charges.

Estimates and rates of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and must be paid for when wanted.

Regular subscribers and all others sending communications or requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, soirs, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private associations, every notice designed to call attention to private enterprizes, calculated or intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the direction of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 20 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

DR. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found in the day; and night he can be found at the George Wm Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

NOTICE

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm of H. Rankins & Co., makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the subscribers therefore call on all persons having settled notes and accounts of 1852 and 1853, without fail, to call and pay them, as we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unadjusted, to be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be saved so unpleasant a duty.

H. RANKINS & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

L. B. OFFUTT

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as **Adoptioner**, to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, at reasonable rates of compensation. His post office is Louisville, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

DR. J. G. HAMILI,

OFFICE—On Main Street, over the store of Mr. Samuel Godey.

May 31, 1855-1-1f.

Wm. Mc DONALD is our advertising Agent for the city of New York, and is authorized to contract for advertisements according to rates.

S. H. PARVIN is our Advertising Agent for the city of Cincinnati and is authorized to contract for advertisements according to rates.

BLANKS kept constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business there is a course of three years, in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in Agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Law, and Book Keeping. In this department the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars, and American business men.

The rapidly increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline without the fear of extinction, and to do this in the best manner.

Its boarding arrangements adapted to all classes of students; and so adjusted as to avoid the changes inseparable from the practice of sending 150 or 200 young men into one building. Students for the ministry can board for \$10 per College year. Others of known good moral habits, for about \$85 or 70; while those who may prefer boarding in private families can do so for from \$80 to 100. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict but kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student wherever he may board. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition \$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. K. Campbell L. L. S. F. GANO.

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful Instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education.

TERMS per session of 5 months—in advance.

In Primary Department, \$10.00

Higher Branches, \$15.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College.

F. C. Mc CALLA, Sec. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences Jan

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING, PAINTING, EMBROIDERY, FRENCH, VOCAL MUSIC, MUSICO, PIANO, &c.

together with all the usual branches of a THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE.

TERMS per session of 20 weeks in ADVANCE.

THIS institution is provided with competent

teachers in the several departments of

Drawing and Painting (oil and water colors) Embroidery, French, Vocal music, Piano, Guitar &c. as well as all the usual branches of a thorough English course.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks—in Advance.

W. H. KEENE,

[Successor of Town & Sayres.]

WHOLE-SALE & RETAIL

DRUGS,

IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS &c.,

Cor. St. Clair & Wapping Sts.

FRANKFORT, KY.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

REED & LEACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice Law in Henry and adjoining

Counties; also in Scott county, and in the Court of Appeals.

March 3, 1855-2-2f.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them.

They practice in the Courts of Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

March 1, 1855-1-6m.

TAKEN NOTICE.

John W. Murphy of Lexington, is

our authorized Agent and collector for

the Herald.

May 15, 1855-1-1f.

P. B. POINDEXTER.

Wolfe & Poindexter,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Louisville, Ky.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them.

They practice in the Courts of Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

March 1, 1855-1-6m.

TERMS CASH.

Never before has there been such an opportunity

of purchasing Pianos, either as regards price or variety.

Our present stock being fully twice as

any large ready cheer in the country; and our

PIANOS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE ER FROM THE FIRST

MAKERS OF THE UNION.

Our friends in Cincinnati will understand the reason of this extraordinary reduction in prices.

Those living in a distance are informed that the extremely stringent state of the money market is the cause of our time offering first class instrument at these rates.

SMITH & NIXON,

Piano Hall, 734 West Fourth Street, near Vine,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

could do to keep from crying outright. But I haven't told you the cream of the story yet. At night when he came home to supper, he threw a little bundle into my lap. Wondering greatly what it could be, I opened it, and there was the scarlet scarf, the very one I set my heart on at Stuart's yesterday.

"Oh! Henry," I said, looking up and trying to thank him, my lips trembled, and then the tears dashed over my eyelashes, and he drew my head to his heart, and smoothed down my curls, and murmured the old loving words in my ear, while I cried there a long time; but, oh! my tears were such sweet ones.

He is a strange man, my husband, but he is a noble one, too; and his heart is in the right place after all, only it is a little hard to find sometimes; and it seems to me his heart never saw it so deeply as it does to-night—God bless him.

Important Disclosures—Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Littlejohn.

The following extracts are taken from a speech made by Mr. Littlejohn, in the New York House of Representatives, on the 5th of February last. Mr. Littlejohn was the Speaker of the House, chosen by the votes of his fellow members, to that responsible position; which fact is sufficient evidence of his high standing and character. On the occasion of making the speech from which we take the following extracts, Mr. Littlejohn was addressing the House upon the subject of the new order of know nothings. A Speaker *pro tem.* was, of course occupying the chair in his stead. Mr. Littlejohn said:—*Lex. Statesman.*

No such organization as this Grand Council with its illegal oaths and infamous schems, can long exist in this State. No member who has joined it from a misapprehension of its character can be bound by the oaths which seek thus to bind men's consciences, oaths which of themselves must be heinous sins. No, sir; the sin consists in taking, and not breaking such an oath—in intentionally and willfully taking such an oath, and not in breaking it. It would be a sin against my oath to support the constitution. It could be nothing less.

Whatever may now be thought of this matter, the time will come when the universal opinion will be, as my opinion is now, that the crime consists in taking, not in breaking, these legal obligations. It is an oath like that to commit murder. It is a murderer of a man's rights. Will the just Being call any man to account for breaking a wicked oath? It is no crime to break a wicked oath, neither is there a perjury in his so doing!

Mr. Speaker, I have read within the last fifteen hours—and I state it upon the honor of a man, in oath recorded in a pamphlet of this order, of the 3d degree—a degree perhaps not yet reached by many of the 130,000 members of the order—which requires a member to divulge nothing, even though arraigned before a legal tribunal.

Mr. Lampert: I pronounce it an infamously falsehood.

The Speaker: I may be mistaken, but only in this: that the requirement is in the ritual and not in the oath: but by the oath members are bound to obey the ritual.

Mr. Lampert: you are mistaken.

The Speaker: Sir, I am not mistaken. If not in the oath itself, it is in the ritual, by which a member is bound. I aver that the member of the 3d degree is bound not to reveal any fact connected with the order, under any circumstances, even before a legal tribunal. I am not mistaken in this. Sir, this infamous scheme reaches to the fireside, to the ballot box, to the jury box, and to the judge on the bench. The man on trial knows not the secret influences which may be brought to interfere with his rights. An organization like this is fearful—it must sooner or later, if not crushed, overthrow the Republic. For, sir, this organization is not limited to a single State. It has a national existence, and a national convention was recently convened in Cincinnati. If the president of that council possess powers equal to those conferred upon the president of this State convention, what may not be his ambition and what the consequences? If the oaths mean what the gentleman upon this floor would have—if to break those oaths is recognized by the members as a moral perjury, then, I say, clothes me with the power, give me the genius and ambition of a Napoleon, and I could, if I would, be your emperor.

Mr. Speaker, I warn gentlemen to pause and reflect before they proceed too far. Before concluding, the House took a recess, until 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Speaker resumed: About the time the House took a recess Mr. Speaker, I made a statement in regard to the oath, or the obligation, in the ritual assumed by members of the 3d degree of this order. I positively asserted that the obligation interfered with the duty of the man who assumed it, before the judicial tribunals of the country. The statement was rudely denied by the gentleman from Ontario. Sir, I am not in the habit of making false or hasty statements; and in order to prove that I have not done so in this case, I have obtained the official document, which will sustain me in all that I have said. I will read. The 'Instructor' says:

'Instructor.—My BROTHERS: The order which has now received you as members, may, with all propriety, be considered a secret organization. It is so secret, in fact that if you were placed before a legal tribunal, and there swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you could not for your lives reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled; and farther than this, when you retire from this meeting, you will retire to your fami-

lies and friends as ignorant as when you came, so far as the name of this order is concerned.'

Now, sir, this bears me out in my statement that the members of this organization—got the masses, for they know nothing of this—assume to deny, even in a court of justice, all knowledge of any fact connected with the existence of this order. That this obligation is imposed, there can be no doubt. That the masses are ignorant of it, I can well believe. If any proof were needed of this, it could be found in the fact that even the gentleman from Ontario (who is considered one of the most prominent in the order) is one of the most intelligent of the order, was ignorant of such an obligation as this. Having this document, I will not be content with simply calling the attention of the House to the paragraph which I have read. Before I go on however, I desire to remind the gentlemen that this order is different in character from any other secret organization known among us. Of all other orders, something is known of their objects, if not of their peculiar ritual. They are benevolent in their character, and do not seek to interfere with men's rights, and consciences. This order, in its objects as well as its ritual, is a secret. Its very existence is a secret—it's name or locality—is unknown; and instead of being frankly invited to become attached to it, men are beguiled into its meshes under the plea of being taken to a lecture. This is a lie in its inception. The only intimation you have of it before entering its doors, is a falsehood. Then you are falsely assured that in the obligation you are about to take there is nothing which will interfere with your duty to yourself, your family, your country or your God.'—That's the first step. You are then led on, step by step, without the slightest knowledge of the future—oath by oath; sacrifice after sacrifice; amid darkness like midnight, and the end you know not. Yet you move onward, until you are drawn in and enveloped by the meshes of this infernal engine. This is the difference between this, and ordinary association.

Here Mr. Littlejohn read an extract from one of the know-nothing obligations, a part of which is as follows:

"I also promise and swear that I will do obedience pay to the constitution, laws and edicts of the Honorable Grand Council of the state of New York, and to the laws which govern—Council, No _____, so far as they may come to my knowledge."

"I also promise and swear, that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall in all cases, be given for native American citizens only; and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this order."

We have, in what is now passing before us, the purposes of the oath. What will constitute its future great work, depends on the will of the Grand Council. Who knows but its purposes may be the repealing of the institutions of the country? I have learned since the house took a recess, and from a member of the order, that Barker is not only Grand President of the Grand Council of the State of New York, but of the National Council also. I repeat in substance what I said in the morning session. Had he the genius intellect, and ambition of a Caesar and Alexander, or a Napoleon, with 13,000—or, in the Union many times that number of men—bound by oath upon oath (prepared by him and his conspirators) to obey his injunctions and commands, what might he not accomplish? Within two years he might reign as emperor—dictator. It is, sir, fearful to contemplate the wonderful and startling enginery enclosed within this organization. No American can contemplate it calmly and prayerfully without fearful forebodings. Here let us warn American citizens to beware of secret political associations, under whatever plausible guise or name. I

OBLIGATION.

"I _____, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not under any circumstances whatever divulge or make known to any person, or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those whom I shall know to be good and true members of this Order, the name, secrets, mysteries or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others, if within my power to prevent the same.—Binding myself under no penalty than being excommunicated from the Order, and having my name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the Order as a traitor and敌人 to my God and country, and as being unworthy to be employed, retained, countenanced or supported in any manner transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and one whom the finger of scorn shall ever be pointed. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to, so help me God!"

The effect of Dr. Marshall's speech was on the whole greatly beneficial to the interests of Mr. Harrison. Many had gone to hear what the representative of the party would say, with a view to join if they liked his speech. I have heard several say they would vote against him. In fact the intelligence of the audience was insulated by his silence on the abolition charge against the know-nothings, and his very silence convinced them that he could say nothing in their defense.

I should have said that Dr. Marshall repeated his remarks upon Mr. Johnson's article. He read that portion of the article in which it was argued that a retaliatory statute should be enacted, in order that the friends of the south and of the Union at the north, might have common ground with the southerners on which to stand. Dr. Marshall asserted that the common ground here referred to, could be and was established by the know-nothings, and repeated the assertion that Mr. Johnson was a know nothing in heart if not in principle. Nothing short of the presence of the gentleman prevented his again declaring that he was co-operating with them.

When Mr. Marshall concluded, George W. Johnson took the stand, and although it was late the whole audience remained in fixed attention for half an hour; and repeatedly responded with deafening and unanimous applause. Such a speech has rarely been delivered in Georgetown. The denial given to Mr. Marshall's assertion, and the emphatic endorsement of Mr. Harrison, was as vehement and positive as his denunciation of know-nothingism. Mr. Marshall was compelled by his sense of justice to declare on the spot

Correspondence of the Statesman.

GEORGETOWN, KY., June 11.

B. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

Dear Sir.—The candidate for Congress addressed the citizens of this place on Saturday night last, and I wish to give your readers an idea of the proceedings of the meeting and the effect produced.

They had spoken previously in the afternoon at Geddis', twelve miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati turnpike, having addressed a large crowd. Additional interest was excited in this debate by the assertion made by Marshall, that one of the most prominent members of the democratic party was a know nothing. You will remember that in the last number of the Georgetown Herald, appeared a letter of George W. Johnson in reference to the intolerance of some of the northern States, and embodying a proposition of no-intercourse with such States. The article was used by Marshall at Geddis', to show the remedy for the evils stated by Mr. Johnson could be used by the know nothing party, and asserted that Mr. Johnson was a know nothing at heart, if not avowedly. As he proceeded in his speech, he openly declared that Mr. Johnson was with them, in what he styled the good cause. Of course, such an announcement created a great excitement, and the friends of Mr. Johnson were very indignant that Marshall should so misrepresent him in his absence.

Appointments having been made for meetings in Georgetown the same night, the friends of Mr. Johnson communicated the circumstances which had occurred in the afternoon, and he was present at the meeting. The discussion was opened by Mr. Harrison, the audience being large and respectable. In his calm straightforward style, Mr. Harrison proceeded to examine the questions which form the great basis of difference between the democratic and know nothing parties. He examined analytically and logically the creed of the secret party as acknowledged by the order, and by the main force of argument alone, showed conclusively the injustice, the unconstitutionality, and the inexpediency of the whole movement.—

He was especially impressive on the subject of secrecy, and religious, and political proscription. He showed the total absorption and union of the know nothing and abolition party at the north, presenting the deplorable spectacle of 116 abolition know nothing congressmen elected, while only 23 democratic union representatives are returned. That further, 9 Governors had been elected since the party came into their alledged power, and that of the number all were vile abolitionists, except perhaps the Governor of Delaware, and that all were know nothings; five of the number being nominated by know nothing conventions. The speech of Mr. Harrison produced great effect upon the meeting. Without descending from his high station as a gentleman, without abuse, without the political blackguardism and trap of his opponent, he appealed wholly to the reason, the moral sense, the patriotism of his hearers, and no one could look upon the audience in its calm earnest attention without being convinced of the effect produced. He carried conviction to the hearts, of all the truth of argument, and the honesty of his purpose.

The reply of Mr. Marshall was, in manner and substance, as diametrically opposite as falsehood from truth, as folly from reason. He met scarcely an argument held out to him, and in no way touched upon or dared reply to the charges made by Mr. Harrison as to the abolition tendencies of the party north.

His whole speech was made up of vulgar sarcasm aimed at Mr. Harrison, and of the claptrap oratory of the party in regard to "Americans ruling America," while his bitter mention of Mr. Trabue showed plainly that the feelings between these gentlemen are not of unanimity. He attacked Mr. T.'s position on the native American question—said that he (Marshall) was exactly where he stood in 1847, and that if Trabue was a candidate now, he would vote against him.—What does Mr. T. and the K. N.'s say to this?

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that he had done injustice to the gentleman, and with an earnest declaration that he would no further use the article or misrepresent Mr. Johnson's position, the meeting dissolved within a short time of 12 o'clock.

Yours truly. DEMOCRAT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The mail steamship Atlantic arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Europe to the second instant. The news is by far the most important since the announcement of the battle of Alma.

The allies had captured Kersch, in the sea of Azoff, after a prolonged resistance. They had also carried the Russian camp at Tchernaya, and gained several successes before Sevastopol.

The news comprises accounts of three several successes of the allied armies; firstly, of the French troops who were completely victorious in a sanguinary conflict, lasting through the whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May. During this battle the French took an important position of defence, or *place d'armes* before Sevastopol, which they still retain. Not fewer than 8,000 men were killed or wounded, mostly in hand to hand encounters with the bayonet.

The second success of the allies was in a brilliant and rapid advance on Tchernaya, in which they succeeded in seizing and retaining the Russian lines without sustaining much loss. The Russians abandoned their camp and retreated to the hills.

The third success was that of the secret expedition of the allies directed to the sea of Azoff. The expedition obtained possession of the fortress of Kertsch, and now command the sea, in which there are fourteen of the allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the enemy, blew up their forts and set fire to four steamers, thirty transports, and half a million of sacks of breadstuffs, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the allies.

France and England had decisively declined any further conference at Vienna. The French have established a camp at Tchorgout.

It is now certain that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men to aid the allies.

Some hopes of peace are said to prevail in consequence of the recent reverses of the Russians.

By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence in a *place d'armes* before Sevastopol. The engagement occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d. It was a sanguinary affair. The place was defended by nearly the entire garrison. The total loss on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8,000 men. Dispatches from Gen. Pelissier say that the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, although far less severe. The French retain the position they gained.

Gortchakoff's account of the affair is as follows

THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;

No Creed but Truth; No Party but Monkley.

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR.

GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY.—JUNE 21, 1855.

12 W. Lowery, Newtown, paid to No 12, vol

12 Dr. F. Johnson, Farley Platt county, paid to

No 1, vol 12

Garland Johnson, county, paid to No 1, vol

12 J. D. Nelson, St. Ground, paid to No 10, vol

11 Garrett Fitzgibbons, town, paid to No 22, vol

12 Squire Sim. Griffie, Griffie's P. O., paid to

No 52, vol 10

10 00

We are authorized to announce HIRAM WOOD a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

May 3, 1855-11-te.

A Swindle.

We caution the press of Kentucky to beware of a couple of scamp s who are traveling through our state, swindling printers out of their just dues. Our neighbors of the Journal are unfortunately in the same category with our self, and have suffered in the same manner. For the sake of justice we hope they will endorse, if not copy, our article, and thus put the press and the public on their guard against the rascality of Drs. W. L. and W. SIMMONS, Indian Physicians and Surgeons, who by plausible pretences, have succeeded in swindling us out of our advertising fees; and will probably play the same game on our contemporaries of the Kentucky press.

Court Day.

This was one of the busiest days of the season; in addition to a large amount of business transacted in the morning, in the afternoon we had three speeches, from Messrs. Trabue, Forsythe and Garfield; owing to the crowded state of the Court House and the offensive state of the atmosphere, we heard but little of any of the speeches. We hear the speeches of Messrs. Trabue and Garfield very highly spoken of; especially that of the latter gentleman. The "big gun" did not make a very effective report, and was completely spied by Messrs. Trabue and Garfield—the former putting in the spike and the latter driving it home. Indeed, the worthy Bishop did seem to feel what others thought and spoke, that on this occasion, at least, "he utterly mistook his vocation." Mr. Trabue does not appear to have any definite object in view, unless it is indirectly to aid his Know Nothing deceivers by making ardent and thorough-going Native American speeches; so far as that party is concerned, although his attacks were apparently made against it, his speech told more in its favor than even the labored efforts of its learned advocate and apostle. We draw these inferences from conversations held with gentlemen who did have the patience, which we had not, to listen to the whole of the speeches.

The Canvass in Scott.

We have been promised by a friend fully competent for the task, a sketch of the various speeches made upon political subjects in the county during the past ten days, including the speech made by George W. Johnson, Esq., at Squire Holland's on Saturday last—which is said to have been a very able and effective effort. The sketch would have been given in this week's paper, but that it was deemed advisable, in order to include in the sketch some notice of the debate which took place at the Court House on Monday, to postpone its publication for one week. We presume that the sketch will interest readers of all parties in the county, as our able reporter had promised us

"To extenuate naught,
Nor set down naught in malice."

We have received the second number of Mr. Johnson's article, too late for publication in this week's paper. His first article attracted no little attention in this county as well as abroad; and we doubt not that the succeeding number will prove equally interesting to the great mass of our readers. It shall appear in our next.

In another column will be found a communication from an occasional correspondent, dated Little Eagle—where most do congregate poets, philosophers and pretty women—to say nothing of warm-hearted, hospitable and patriotic yeomanry. We commend the article in question to the attention of our readers in that vicinity.

We are pleased to learn from the Louisville Times that Col. Preston has consented to become the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Louisville District.

Negative Evidence.

The K. N. Journal's attempt to defend "cousin Aleck," from the charge made by Mr. Trabue, that he, Dr. Marshall, had asserted, in the canvass in which they were opponents, and spoke together that he "hated Mr. Clay in his heart of hearts!" by adducing the evidence of various honorable gentlemen who were present at the time and place indicated but did not hear Dr. Marshall utter that sentence. This, too, in the face of Mr. Trabue's positive assertion that as did hear Dr. Marshall utter that offensive sentence? at the same time and place!

This rather unusual mode of defense ciby reminds us of the defense offered by an Irishman, (it may have been John Preston, Esq.) who had stolen a horse, and who was arraigned, tried and convicted up on the evidence of a respectable gentleman, who swore positively to the fact of having seen Pat steal the horse!

Upon hearing the verdict, Pat jumped upon his trotters, and indignantly exclaimed, "surely your Honor will not sentence me on the lone evidence of such a scoundrel as that!"

"Why," said his honor, slightly commiserating poor Pat you have been fairly tried and convicted by a jury of your peers, on the evidence of a reliable witness who swears positively that he saw you commit the crime!"

"Och my Honor," don't believe a word of it! I'm as innocent as the babe unborn which I can prove by the evidence of a dozen gentlemen, who will swear just as positively, that they never saw me stole a horse at all! at all!

Poor Pat, (despite of his shrewd defense,) was sentenced to banishment from the walks of public life—which fate most probably awaits poor "cousin Aleck!" at the "ides of August," the negative evidence of K. N. gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding. He is certainly deserving however of some credit for having so closely followed in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor!" and possible progenitor! This trick at least, is highly creditable to his intellectual and legal ability!

PROSPECTIVE CORN EXPORT.—The Baltimore American reckons that at no distant period, this country will be exporting annually, one hundred and fifty millions of bushels of Indian corn, which would bring into the United States \$100,000,000, and prove a greater source of substantial wealth to us than the gold mines of California.

Who is it who materially aid in furnishing this immense source of wealth to the country? Eh! Is it not furnished to a great extent by the K. N. denounced "D—d Foreigners?"

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS AND BEEF.—The recent bountiful rains and the prospects of abundant crops everywhere are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York, on Wednesday last, there was quite a panic in the flour market. Medium grades sold at a decline of fully two shillings per barrel.—Wheat was dull and decidedly lower.

Poors.—It is said that just previous to the adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, the Hindoo abolished the arrangements which M. Vatteneire, the patriotic Frenchman, had toiled so long to establish, by which an exchange of useful publications, between States and nations, was being perfected. M. Vatteneire being a "cussed foreigner," the Hindoo of Massachusetts do not desire to have anything more to do with one of the most commendable literary movements of the age! The Heathen!

The Crops.—The gratifying reports from almost every point of the compass confirm our most hopeful anticipations respecting the in-coming harvest—great almost beyond a doubt; while the number of "broad acres" in growing corn is far beyond that of any previous year. We have more barley and oats than usual, while the root crops, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, and so forth, including the smaller fruits, berries and garden productions—all of which are convertible into "FOOD FOR MAN"—is beyond question vastly in excess of any previous year. But, however abundant these productions may be, the foreign demand will probably enable farmers to realize good prices for every article they may have to sell, at least during the present year, if not for a long time to come.

HIGH PRICES—SALES OF VIRGINIA WHEAT.—We understand, says the Frederickburg Herald, that contracts have already been made between some of our merchant millers, and produce dealers, and the farmers, for some 20,000 bushels of new wheat, at \$2 per bushel. This is truly a fine price, and, if we mistake not greatly, it will be the early bird this season that gets the worm—the earliest sellers that will realize the largest prices. Think of it, \$2 per bushel for new wheat!

ALTERED NOTES.—5's Northern Bank of Kentucky, altered from 1s; easily detected, there being no 5's of that plate. One's altered to 10's Bank of Kentucky, vignette, portrait of Clay with a group of men and women at each end, the X on the right leans to the left, the genuine plate is entirely different.

A clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of twelve months' imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half-past six in the morning, when the ecclesiastical law forbids such a ceremony shall take place before eight o'clock. A. M.

Elias Merwin, R. T. Choate and C. C. Loring, all distinguished lawyers of Boston, have given it as their opinion that the liquor law in that State is unconstitutional. This creates considerable excitement among the masses.

Masonic Celebration!

MOUNT VERNON LODGE, NO. 14.

Will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of ST. JOHN on Saturday, the 25th inst., by a PROCESSION, ORATION AND DINNER.

Orator of the Day, REV. T. J. FISHER, n invitation is hereby extended to the brethren of this and the adjoining counties and all transient and sojourning brothers, to be present and join with us in the festivities of the occasion.

By order of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

We have received from "Jefferson," a well-written sketch of the debate which took place at the Court House on last Monday; and for some severe personalities, and the fact that the author has withheld his name, we should be pleased to publish. As it is we must respectfully decline the offered favor.

The "Hawl-Shield" Democratic State Committee of New York, at their formal meeting in that city on the 6th instant, treated the very idea of fusion with the "Sois" with silent contempt. The organization of the party is maintained in its integrity. On the 5th of September, delegates are to assemble at Syracuse, and nominate their candidates for the November election. The State offices to be filled are: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Inspector, and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Lafayette American says that there is a man now in prison in Massachusetts who has been confined there five years for a debt of \$25. This is a regretable pecular to that region. If a black slave is regretable to that region. If a black slave but a white man lie five years in jail for trifling debt, and not a pulse of the great heart of Massachusetts beats more rapidly—not a public symptom of indignation is exhibited—not a monster meeting is held—Faneuil Hall echoes not to the notes of eloquent patriots denouncing the inhumanity of such an outrageous statute! The Theodore Parke, the Garrison, the Wendell Phillips, and that ilk, can find nothing in such a case to arouse the blood, to mob heat. It requires a black skin to get up a fury in the hallows of those gentlemen.

There is in late California papers an interesting item relative to the famous Colonel Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. Considerable sympathy has been recently excited by the recital of a series of misfortunes which reduced the veteran pioneer from affluence to poverty; but he has suddenly become rich again, by the land commissioners confirming his claim to thirty-three square leagues of land—more than any man ought to own.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the land offices at Chicago, Dixon, Quincy, Edwardsville, and Palestine, in Illinois, to be closed, and the books and other documents to be removed to Springfield, the seat of Government of that State.

It costs but little more to journey through Europe to tarry at the fashionable summer resorts in this country; and every departing steamer is now filled, or thronged indeed, with well-to-do people in the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties.

The Chron.—Reports from almost every section of the Union on the state and condition of the crops are most favorable. Intelligence from every quarter gives promise of a most abundant yield. In a short time wheat, rye, and oats, will be ready for the farmer's cradle, and new flour will speedily be upon the market, to the almost total exclusion of that which is now held at such enormous prices.

Daniel Lord, one of the best lawyers in N. York, has given a written opinion that the Maine law of that state is unconstitutional.

During the past year six hundred and eighty two murders were committed in the United States, and only eighty-four of the murderers were capitally executed.

A friend at Onley, Ill., in a private letter, dated June 14th, furnishes us with the following paragraph:

* * * * * On the first Monday in June, we had an election for and against the Maine Law, and Judges were also to be elected. The Maine Law has been defeated by about 12 or 15,000 votes. Majority against the law in 78 counties heard from 10,875; 22 yet to hear from which will increase it some. Every K. N. candidate for Judge has been beaten. This county gave 267 votes for the law, and 322 against. Well done, says our correspondent, for Richland county. Give my respects to all enquiring friends.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. A.

Counterfeit Notes.

We find the following notices of counterfeit notes on the Kentucky Banks in the Louisville Times, of Thursday:

A new and dangerous counterfeit, on the \$10s of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. May be detected by the Lady's foot touching the title of the bank in the word "bank" between the letters.

Counterfeit 5's on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, with two men on horseback. The hat of the one on the left has a flat top—in the genuine it is round.

Ones on the Northern Kentucky Bank, have on the margin of the plate the word "one" repeated twenty-four times, the genuine only twenty.

ALTERED NOTES.—5's Northern Bank of Kentucky, altered from 1s; easily detected, there being no 5's of that plate. One's altered to 10's Bank of Kentucky, vignette, portrait of Clay with a group of men and women at each end, the X on the right leans to the left, the genuine plate is entirely different.

A clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of twelve months' imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half-past six in the morning, when the ecclesiastical law forbids such a ceremony shall take place before eight o'clock. A. M.

Bartum has a baby show at the museum in New York, which is the most popular for the visiting newspaper, have given about. The grand excitement among the masses.

Vegetable Knight Errantry.

The Rose vs. the Shamrock.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

The Know Nothing National Council.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1855.

Review of Tuesday's Proceedings—What the Know Nothings should do, &c.

The advices per telegraph at 10 P. M. yesterday left Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, in possession of the floor, and in the act of the delivery of a most effective speech.

He was followed by Ellis, of the District of Columbia, who submitted a proposition for peace and unity, based upon the imaginary, but not real, restoration of the Missouri line.

The debate of yesterday will have impressed your readers with the great diversity of doctrine that pervades the body politic, and of the seeming impracticability of harmonizing such discordant and uncongenial elements. The whole truth in the premises is, that the thing is just perfectly impossible, and the efforts being made to accomplish it will prove simply a waste of strength and a useless war of words.

The times are eventful, and a day or two at the most must determine the fate of the order. I have observed no indications of returning nationality sufficiently potent or influential to inspire the least hope that fanaticism will abate "one jot or tittle" of its unreasonable and unjust demands. But, on the contrary, it stalks forth in the open noonday; with all the boldness and impudence of pretension which all "false pretences" are wont to assume when arrayed in the borrowed livery of honesty and truth.

Discussion of the Slavery Question Continued

LOUISVILLE, June 19, 1855.

GROCERIES.—Dull, prices unchanged. Sale of 65

pounds Rio coffee at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 7 lbs powdered sugar

at 5¢; 25 lbs hind fat fair and prime New Orleans sugar at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs tea at 10¢; 2 lbs of molasses at 8¢.

Chese.—Sale of 10 lbs. W. do at 9¢.

Provisions.—No sales reported at A. M.

Whisky.—Small quantities of raw at 31¢.

Corn.—A sale of 300 bushels mixed shellled at 35¢; 150 bushels white and yellow do, to a dealer, at 70¢; 75 sacks white and yellow do, to a dealer, at 70¢; 75 sacks white and yellow do, to a dealer, at 70¢.

Oats.—No transactions worthy of notice; nominal at 45, 50, and 55¢.

Flour.—Sale of 40 bbls extra superfine do at 88¢; 40; 50 do city mills extra at 88¢.

Wheat.—Declined to \$1.80.

Bacon.—Sale of 200 lbs fair do at 12¢; 13¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢.

Rope.—Sale of 100 coils do at 7¢.

Jeans and Linseys.—A sale of bales do at 40¢.

Candles.—Sale of 50 lbs pressed tallow candles at 14¢; 25 lbs star do at 22¢.

Hides.—Sale of 100 country dry do at 18¢.

Hay.—But few bales in the market. Quotations are nominal. Last sales at \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

now confirmed by the express declaration of the Doctor himself. We are aware, however, that the Doctor did not at the moment make the full force of his admission, nor the application of his mind to it; he was, at the time, trying to save his reputation, and was perfectly fair and excellent thinking this last morning is, and was trying to recommend it to the favor of the crowd; and he was also trying to save his reputation, and was perfectly fair and excellent thinking this last morning is, and was trying to recommend it to the favor of the crowd; and he was also trying to save his reputation, and was perfectly fair and excellent thinking this last morning is, and was trying to recommend it to the favor of the crowd; and he was also trying to save his reputation, and was perfectly fair and excellent thinking this last morning is, and was trying to recommend it to the favor of the crowd; and he was also trying to save his reputation

Advantages of Underdraining.
Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of underdraining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drought.
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8. It causes the poisonous excrements of plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.
9. It prevents gasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing excess of water.

11. It renders soil earlier in the spring.

12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.

13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.

14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.

15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.

16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the giner communion of the earthy parts of the soil.

17. It prevents, in great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.

18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued with fertilizing gasses of the atmosphere to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up the necessities of planets.

19. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands.

BARNUM'S BARY Show.—The New York papers of the 6th are full of the details of the disgusting and ridiculous exhibition. The following from the New York Times, gives an idea of the performance:

THE LITTLE FATTIES.

There was one child, Miss Helen Elkhardt, from Easton, Pa., four years and three months old, and weighing seventy-five pounds, who attracted very general attention. Mrs. H., from Bridgeport, was there, with her neighbor, Mrs. A., and this child fairly astonished them.

Mrs. H.—I don't believe it's a real child, do you?

Mrs. A.—I never saw the beat on't. Julie Perkins ain't a circumstance.

Mrs. H.—I tell you it ain't a real natural young 'un. Mister Barnum's been humbuggin' agin, but he can't humbug me. I know better; and I know it ain't no such thing. I hain't forgot about the mermaid yet.

Mrs. A.—It's real queer, ain't it?

Here other eager spectators crowded in, and the ladies from Bridgeport were crowded out. Being tightly squeezed, the remainder of the sentence was but an unintelligible burst of air.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary obesity of this child, her grandfather declares she enjoys most excellent health.

A child named Edward Walter Baker, from Jersey, and weighing 50 pounds, elicited very general remark.

A middle-aged lady, dressed in mourning, and wearing heavy gold spectacles, was as skeptical on this child's reality as were the two ladies from Bridgeport on that of the other fatty. She said it didn't look right—and as she spoke, she turned to one who might have been her niece. The latter nodded agreement. The lady in heavy gold spectacles, thus sustained in her suspicions, asked if she might not just feel the child. Assent was given, and she pinched him until he squealed naturally enough to satisfy doubters generally—but it was not until after an examination of the place pinched, that the old lady expressed confidence in its reality. She said she knew it was a genuine baby, because the place where she pinched it looked just the same as little Patty, when she'd been spanked.

There were several other children whose only claim to particular notice was their extreme fatness. They had no features—nothing but fat. It is supposed they had eyes and noses, but they were not to be seen. Their noses can be of no possible use to them at present, and all their eyes can do now surround, is to look after the fat.

ROMANCING REAL LIFE.—A wedding took place in Bristol, England, a few weeks since, under somewhat romantic circumstances, realizing the old adage, "truth is strange; stranger than fiction." It appears that a sister of Mrs. N., who resides at Montpelier, some two or three years since married a merchant, and emigrated to California soon afterwards, with a view of bettering their fortunes, taking with her the likeness of an unmarried sister. The picture happened to be hung in a very conspicuous part of the house in California, and attracted the attention of a rich resident of that district, who happened to pay a visit to the house. He was enraptured with the image of the fair unknown, and exclaimed, "By Jove, I'll marry that girl if she is to be found in the world."

He was told where she resided, and he posted her a note inclosing a present of forty pounds sterling, and a few days since a knock was heard at the door, and on the young lady going to open it, a good looking, bronze-featured gentleman rushed into the house and gave a chaste salute, exclaiming that he had come

from the other end of the world to find her, at the same time pulling out the likeness which first led him to seek his attraction. Of course they were married, and are to "live long and die happy," as usual.

Receipt for Matrimonial Happiness.—Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never, never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become one. Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas!—they are.

Iowa.—A friend who has just returned from a lengthy journey through seventeen counties in the interior of Iowa, describes the emigration to that State as beyond precedent. They are making claims 250 miles west of the Mississippi, are opening roads, building mills, fencing farms, and making the country resound with their industry through the extreme length of the State.

Chicago Tribune.

CONFETIONERY! AND FRUIT STORE.

J. KRAUS would inform the citizens of Scott County that he has on hand a large supply of Confections and Tropical Fruits, and that he has recently fitted up in elegant style his

ICE-CREAM SALOON,

at his stand on Main Street, where he would be pleased to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call. All orders for Confections for

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

will receive his special attention. A liberal remittance is solicited.

May 24, 1855-12-m.

BOOK BINDERY.

Corner Main and Upper Sts.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OVER F. YEISER'S JEWELRY STORE.

Z. GIBBONS, & CO.

ARE prepared to do all kinds of BINDING,

BLANK WORK, &c., and satisfy

a share of the patronage of Georgetown and vicinity.

WORK sent from a DISTANCE promptly attended to. Orders may be left with B. G. Gibbons, at the Georgetown Hotel.

May 31, 1855-14-m.

**TAKE NOTICE
SAVE COSTS.**

THE undersigned being about to leave here would notify all those who are indebted to him that his accounts have been placed in the hands of James W. Withers, to be collected by law or otherwise. He wishes to pay here, for which I need the amounts now due me; therefore no indulgence can be allowed any, and those who are owing me had better promptly settle with Mr. Withers & they will save cost.

July 7, 1855-14-m.

J. V. ROLAND.

55-15-4t.

**WHAT DOES ALL
That Crowd Mean?**

**Going into Sam
Keene's after Flour
and Meal and
Potatoes and Pum-
kinseed & Su-
gar and Coffee.**

HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

C O S T ?

No. You see he keeps a great

many Articles the other

Merchants do not, &

I am told he is

"HARD RUN"

on account

of the times and has

to sell Cheap to get

Cash to pay

his debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR

BACON?

Yes Sir-ree—Wants a lot badly

now, and anthing else in

the way of Marketing

you got to Sell.

April 12, 1855-7-tf.

"THAT CROWD"

WE buy cheap, good, white meal, are advised that 300 bushels have just been received at the Provision Depot of

S. Y. KEENE.

May 8, 1855-11-tf.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 7th of May, I

will run my stage to connect with the trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 4½ a.m.; return at 11 a.m.

Leave Georgetown at 1½ p.m.; return at 8 p.m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-m.

THERE PROBABLY WAS NEVER A BETTER

ASSORTMENT OF PIANO Fortes in this city

than can now be found at 50 WEST FOURTH STREET;

Chickering's, Woodward & Brown's

Allen's, T. Gilbert's, with Aeolian attachment.

H. Worcester's and the Western Manufacturing Co.'s

Pianos, are among the best to be found in this

country. Most of these instruments combine ex-

cellenices seldom found in the majority of Pianos

offered for sale here and elsewhere. An unlimited

warrant is given with each instrument.

W. F. COLBURN,

Piano and Music Dealer.

May 31, 1855-14-by.

100 Reams assorted Cap, Letter

and Note Papers,

FROM the Eastern Manufacturer, and will be sold by the Room at Jobbers prices.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO.

May 17, 1855-12-tf.

Ely Elgin & Southern Belle."

ALK about your Ely Elgin and Southern Belle, but they can't compare with the delicious Old Virginia's just received by

March 1, 1855-14-tf.

610, E. TRIMBLE.

April 19, 1855-8-tf.

S. Y. KEENE.

April 20, 1855-8-tf.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

REGULAR LINE.

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Leave Georgetown at 1½ p.m.; return at 8 p.m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-m.

IRON LEVER HAY and Stock Scales.

All communications promptly attended to.

March 22, 1855-4-tf.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 7th of May, I

will run my stage to connect with the

trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 4½ a.m.; return at 11 a.m.

Leave Georgetown at 1½ p.m.; return at 8 p.m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

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IRON LEVER HAY and Stock Scales.

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March 22, 1855-4-tf.

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Leave Georgetown at 4½ a.m.; return at 11 a.m.

Leave Georgetown at 1½ p.m.; return at 8 p.m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.